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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JANUARY 1989 published February 1989

- From November 1988 to January 1989, Utah's unemployment rate dropped 0.3 point to 4.5.
- Unemployment in Utah has declined 23.2 percent since January 1988.
- The average weekly count of Unemployment Compensation claimants hit a 15-year low in 1988.
- Utah's year-over job growth has plateaued at 3.5 percent, matching the long-term average.
- Since January 1988, Utah's labor market has generated 22,100 new nonagricultural jobs.

UNEMPLOYMENT HITS NINE-YEAR LOW!

Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.5 in January 1989, hit a nine-year low. After remaining at or near 4.7 for five months, Utah's rate fell 0.2 points in December to 4.6, then

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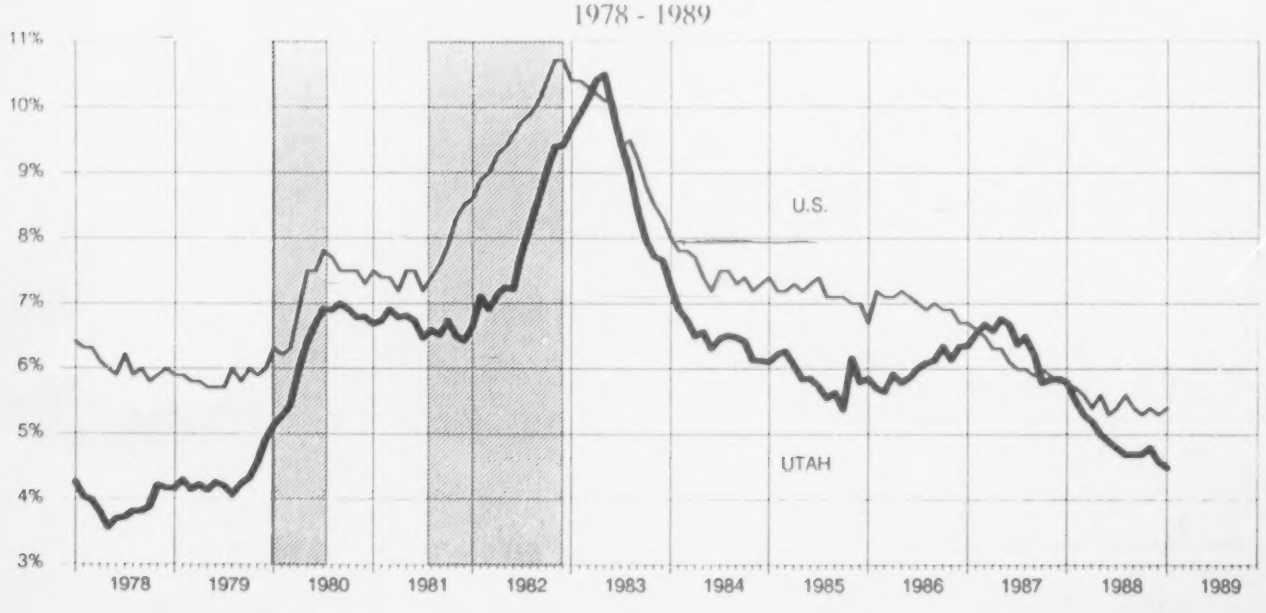
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

u dropped again in January. By comparison, a year ago the rate was 5.8 percent. This sharp decline reflects a 23.2 percent reduction in Utah's unemployed--from 50,400 a year ago to 38,700 now.

WHY THE RECENT DECLINE?

A year ago, unemployment was high because Utah's labor market was generating relatively few new jobs. In other words, people who had lost or left their jobs had a difficult time replacing them. Similarly, unemployed new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force were unable to readily find work.

As 1988 progressed, employment opportunities became more plentiful. Concurrently, fewer people lost their jobs, thus reducing the number of people looking for work. An indication of this is that 1988's average weekly count of persons claiming eligibility (claimants) for Unemployment Compensation was down 23.7 percent from the 1987 average. In fact, 1988's average claimant count is the lowest of any year since 1973 (see chart on page 7). Because of these two factors, Utah's unemployment is much lower now than a year ago.

However, unemployment remains a bothersome problem in many of Utah's non-metropolitan labor markets. And, for people such as construction workers whose skills are not presently in demand, unemployment is a critical concern.

JOB GROWTH CONTINUES

Utah's nonagricultural employers have created 22,100 jobs in the past 12 months. This is a 3.5 percent increase since January 1987. For each of the past six months, year-over employment growth has been near 3.5 percent. Thus, Utah's job growth, while no longer accelerating, has plateaued at a respectable level. Interestingly, the compound annual growth rate of Utah's nonagricultural jobs from 1970 through 1988 is also 3.5.

Roughly one-half (10,700) of Utah's new jobs are, as usual, from the services industry. But, since November, this sector's year-over growth has moderated slightly--from 7.6 to 7.2 percent. At the same time, employment growth in manufacturing and trade has picked up a little. These industries added 4,200 and 4,600 new jobs respectively.

IN MORE DETAIL

Business services, with 5,400 new jobs, continues to provide the bulk of job growth in the services industry. Educational and nonprofit membership organizations' employment increased by 2,200.

In manufacturing's two major divisions--durable goods and nondurable goods--the job growth is roughly equal: 2,000 and 2,200 respectively. But, because nondurable has only one-half the number of jobs that durable has, its year-over job growth is more than twice that of durable. Within each division, job growth was diversified. Examples of manufacturing activities with increasing employment are primary metals (900 jobs), electric and electronic equipment (600 jobs), food and related products (700 jobs), and chemicals and petroleum products (500 jobs).

Employment in Utah's trade industry increased by 4,600 in the past year. General merchandise stores (including Shopko) led the growth list, but restaurants, etc. added 900 jobs. Of note is the pick-up in job growth in wholesale trade. All through 1987, Utah's wholesale trade industry jobs count was lower than the 1986 level. However, in second quarter 1988, a turn-around occurred, and since then year-over job growth in wholesale trade has been gradually increasing to its present 700 jobs, 2.0 percent level.

OTHER GROWING INDUSTRIES

Although federal government jobs declined by 300, local government jobs increased by 1,700, and State government by 700. Thus, the net year-over increase for government jobs was 2,100.

The major industry group comprising transportation, communication and public utilities experienced the second fastest year-over employment growth of all Utah's major industries. Its 4.8 percent, 1,800 job increase was entirely due to job growth in trucking and airlines. Railroad employment was the same as year-ago, while communication and public utilities, in aggregate, lost 400 jobs.

INDUSTRIES WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT

Utah's three smallest industries, mining, construction, and finance, insurance and real estate, have experienced employment declines from year-ago levels.

Mining's 400 job loss was spread through its three subcategories: metal, coal and other.

Construction's employment level continues to run slightly (300 jobs) lower than a year ago. When the winter weather breaks, this industry's employment should increase rapidly, as many projects are planned to begin soon.

Year-over job losses in the finance, insurance and real estate industry numbered 700. These cutbacks occurred in all facets of this industry except insurance.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Econmist

NEW METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATING STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In February 1989, the Utah Department of Employment Security will begin using new procedures for calculating monthly estimates of statewide employment and unemployment. The new methodology, developed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), will be adopted in 39 states. This change was made because data from the formerly-used procedures performed poorly in most analytical reviews. The new series is viewed by Utah's labor market economists as a major improvement in its labor market information data base. These changes will not affect the nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs data also prepared by the Department of Employment Security.

BACKGROUND

Monthly labor force estimates for the Nation as a whole are produced directly from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a randomly selected sample of households that is representative of the total population. In eleven states, the CPS sample sizes are large enough to produce reliable monthly estimates. For the remaining states, the sample sizes are too small to support direct use of monthly CPS estimates. Accurate, or even consistently reasonable, estimation of current monthly employment and unemployment in these nondirect-use states has been very difficult.

Since the early 1960s, labor force estimates for most states were computed by a procedure known as the Handbook method. This procedure is based on two major data sources: (1) the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, an employer payroll survey of employment, and (2) Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims, which is a count of the number of workers claiming unemployment insurance benefits. When compared to the standard employment and unemployment definitions from the CPS, these data, while very important, are conceptually different in content and more restricted in coverage. Thus, when statewide Handbook estimates were compared with 1970 Census data, the estimates were found to be not sufficiently accurate to use in distributing funds among the states. As an interim measure to standardize employment and unemployment estimates among states, BLS introduced an extrapolation procedure to adjust these estimates in the nondirect-use states based on a six-month moving average of CPS data. However, the resulting data have often been poor approximations of benchmarked estimates later prepared for the same period. For this reason, Utah's labor market economists have generally avoided analyzing current monthly and year-over changes in Utah's civilian labor force and total employed persons data.

WHAT IS THE NEW PROCEDURE?

Research at BLS has resulted in a complete redesign of the methodology for estimating state employment and unemployment. The new procedure does not require error-introducing adjustments and is based on rigorous statistical techniques. By using dynamic time series regression models, the new methodology analyses data from the CPS, CES and the UI system in a more accurate and reliable manner. More than ten years of monthly data from these sources have been collected to build regression models that reflect the individual features of the State's economy. Using computers, BLS analysts tested thousands of different models for Utah, and, together with Utah analysts, selected the single pair that performed the best. These models are designed to track the respective monthly CPS estimates for the state, and to remove the large random error that exists in CPS data because they are based on a relatively small sample.

WHAT IS A REGRESSION MODEL?

Simply stated, a regression model is a mathematical equation that is used to estimate a numerical characteristic based upon related statistical information. Utah's employment model has the following components:

1. The CES estimate of nonfarm wage and salary employment.
2. The sum of the following three items from the Utah portion of the CPS household survey:
   - private household employment;
   - nonfarm self-employed and unpaid family business employment;
   - agricultural employment.
3. A seasonal addition for each summer month.

In the regression equation, each piece of related statistical information (a variable) is multiplied by a "coefficient." The size of a coefficient describes its variable's importance in the equation. In addition, there is a term called the "intercept" that sets the general level of the equation. Utah's employment model may be expressed as:

Employment = Intercept
+ CES * Coefficient 1
+ SELF & AG * Coefficient 2
+ Seasonal * Coefficient 3

Using this model, the employment estimate for December 1987 is calculated as follows:

Employment =	-93,515		
	+ 656,100	*	1.21534
	+ 80,000	*	0.287314
	+ 0	*	0

726,855 = -93,515 + 797,385 + 22,985 + 0

It is evident that the CES input is the largest component of Utah's employment estimates. The seasonal component is zero in all months except June through September. Don't be alarmed by the strange intercept. It is reasonable, but cannot be explained in the conventional high school algebra concept. (There is no zero month where the regression line intersects the Y axis.)

Utah's unemployment rate is derived using a regression equation that includes the following components:

1. The number of UI claimants with no earnings divided by the total CES wage and salary employment.

2. An employment-to-population ratio which reflects both the business cycle and the experienced unemployed who are not reflected in the claims data.

3. A three-month moving average (from the CPS) of Utah's rate of new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force.

Monthly estimates of Utah's employment and unemployment from the model for January 1978 through December 1988 are still being refined. This historical series will be published in the February 1989 Utah Labor Market Report.

WHAT ARE THE NEW METHOD'S ADVANTAGES?

A very important feature of both the employment and unemployment models is that they automatically adjust to structural change as it occurs. A built-in tuning mechanism, known as the Kalman Filter, revises the coefficients of the model as new data become available each month. In practice, the coefficient change has been smooth and gradual for each state's models.

Experience with the historical series has also shown that the differences between the annual average CPS and model estimates have been very small, well within CPS sampling error confidence intervals. Although the model closely tracks the CPS, benchmarking the model estimates will still be necessary to force exact equality to the CPS annual averages.

Utah's new regression models have been extensively tested by BLS, with input and review from Utah's analysts. During 1988, current estimates from the new series were prepared concurrently with those of the old series. Additional refinements were made to the models as the year progressed.

The new method has a number of additional theoretical and practical advantages, including:

1. Improved accuracy of the monthly estimates--particularly with month-to-month changes.
2. Improved comparisons with year-ago estimates.
3. Improved seasonally adjusted data.
4. Improved explainability of month-to-month changes in the current estimates.
5. Improved estimates which better reflect the individual nature of Utah's economy, and the ability to maintain that sensitivity in the future.
6. Improved statistical basis for making the estimates. The new procedure is more technically sound and thus can be better defended.
7. Calculation of the new estimates is much simpler.

This new methodology is so good (or the old one is so poor) that no disadvantages have yet been discovered.

WHAT ABOUT COUNTY DATA?

Estimates of county employment and unemployment will continue to be calculated with the Handbook procedure and forced to add to the state totals. Since the monthly historical state data series is being revised, the monthly county data will all change also. However, because the intercounty relationships will not change, this revision will be minor, and will have minimal effect on the annual averages. The revision in county data will be from 1984 forward.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

THIRD QUARTER 1988

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**97.3**	**96.0**	**89.6**	**93.9**	**102.5**	**103.3**	**101.4**
Provo, Utah	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	107.4	99.2	135.3	90.7	102.7	112.6	98.5
Los Angeles, California	123.9	101.8	185.8	74.3	105.5	125.5	116.7
San Francisco, California	144.7	107.2	246.3	73.8	132.9	164.0	117.9
Denver, Colorado	105.3	90.6	126.4	90.7	106.9	116.8	100.1
Boise, Idaho	95.0	92.8	105.3	71.8	99.3	91.2	96.1
Pocatello, Idaho	87.5	98.6	72.3	64.0	95.6	102.0	94.2
Great Falls, Montana	94.6	105.1	79.5	88.6	94.0	100.0	100.7
Reno, Nevada	104.9	91.6	115.6	95.1	102.6	118.6	106.0
Albuquerque, New Mexico	101.3	96.0	106.3	96.1	110.0	106.9	97.5
Seattle, Washington	105.2	111.1	108.6	62.8	110.1	120.0	109.4
Casper, Wyoming	90.4	96.1	78.5	73.2	90.2	100.5	99.9
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	109.0	100.9	115.5	117.3	102.0	120.1	106.2
Indianapolis, Indiana	99.0	97.1	98.2	98.4	106.1	101.0	97.4
St. Louis, Missouri	99.1	99.5	95.6	108.4	98.4	99.8	98.2
Syracuse, New York	95.4	93.6	83.1	130.7	102.2	83.1	92.3
Houston, Texas	102.0	109.5	82.0	117.6	112.2	103.3	102.1
Highest City	164.1 Boston, MA	112.4 Midland, TX	246.3 San Francisco, CA	171.3 Philadelphia, PA-NJ	132.9 San Francisco, CA	164.0 San Francisco, CA	118.8 Boston, MA
Lowest City	86.4 Pueblo, CO	87.1 Canton, OH	73.3 Pueblo, CO	59.0 Eugene-Springfield, OR	83.1 Tempa-St. Petersberg, FL	69.5 Fayetteville-Springdale, AR	83.6 Sharon, PA

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Jan. 1989(f)	Jan. 1988	% Change	Dec. 1988(p)	Dec. 1987	% Change	Nov. 1988(r)	Nov. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**765,900**	757,800	1.1	785,500	759,000	3.5	782,400	757,300	3.3
Employed Persons	**727,200**	707,400	2.8	748,800	714,500	4.8	744,000	715,100	4.0
Unemployed	**38,700**	50,400	—23.2	36,600	44,500	—17.8	38,400	42,200	—9.0
Percent of Labor Force	**5.1**	6.7	—	4.7	5.9	—	4.9	5.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**4.5**	5.8	—	4.6	5.9	—	4.8	5.8	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	**5.4**	5.8	—	5.3	5.8	—	5.4	5.9	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Jan. 1989(f)	Jan. 1988	% Change	Dec. 1988(p)	Dec. 1987	% Change	Nov. 1988(r)	Nov. 1987	% Change
Total	**658.8**	636.7	3.5	678.1	656.1	3.4	676.8	653.9	3.5
Mining	**8.0**	8.4	—4.8	8.1	8.4	—3.6	8.0	8.4	—4.8
Metal Mining	**2.7**	2.8	—3.6	2.8	2.9	—3.4	2.8	2.9	—3.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.5**	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.6	—3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.8**	2.9	—3.4	2.8	2.9	—3.4	2.7	2.9	—6.9
Contract Construction	**20.4**	20.7	—1.4	24.9	25.3	—1.6	26.5	26.5	0.0
Manufacturing	**98.7**	94.5	4.4	100.4	96.3	4.3	100.2	96.2	4.2
Durable Goods	**65.4**	63.4	3.2	66.7	64.7	3.1	66.6	64.7	2.9
Primary Metals	**5.7**	4.8	18.8	5.6	4.7	19.1	5.4	4.5	20.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	**16.1**	16.4	—1.8	18.0	18.3	—1.6	17.9	18.3	—2.2
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	**8.9**	8.3	7.2	9.0	8.4	7.1	9.1	8.4	8.3
Transportation Equipment	**16.4**	16.4	0.0	16.4	16.4	0.0	16.3	16.3	0.0
Other Durable Goods	**18.3**	17.5	4.6	17.7	16.9	4.7	17.9	17.2	4.1
Non-Durable Goods	**33.3**	31.1	7.1	33.7	31.5	7.0	33.6	31.5	6.7
Food & Kindred Products	**10.7**	10.0	7.0	11.4	10.7	6.5	11.3	10.9	3.7
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.4**	6.2	3.2	6.3	6.1	3.3	6.3	6.1	3.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**4.4**	3.9	12.8	4.2	3.7	13.5	4.2	3.6	16.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	**11.8**	11.0	7.3	11.8	11.0	7.3	11.8	10.9	8.3
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	**39.5**	37.7	4.8	41.0	39.1	4.9	40.7	38.8	4.9
Railroad Transportation	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0
Other Transportation	**23.0**	20.8	10.6	23.8	21.5	10.7	23.5	21.2	10.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**13.9**	14.3	—2.8	14.5	14.9	—2.7	14.5	14.9	—2.7
Trade	**155.2**	150.6	3.1	163.1	158.4	3.0	160.4	156.1	2.8
Wholesale Trade	**34.9**	34.2	2.0	35.4	34.7	2.0	35.1	34.7	1.2
Retail Trade	**120.3**	116.3	3.4	127.7	123.7	3.2	125.3	121.4	3.2
Building Materials	**4.5**	4.5	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	4.9	5.0	—2.0
Food Stores	**22.2**	21.8	1.8	23.1	22.7	1.8	22.6	22.3	1.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.2**	13.6	4.4	14.2	13.6	4.4	14.3	13.6	5.1
Eating & Drinking Places	**37.4**	36.5	2.5	38.9	38.0	2.4	39.2	38.0	3.2
Other Retail	**42.0**	39.9	5.3	46.7	44.6	4.7	44.3	42.5	4.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**32.7**	33.4	—2.1	32.9	33.6	—2.1	32.9	33.4	—1.5
Services	**159.3**	148.6	7.2	163.4	152.4	7.2	162.3	150.9	7.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**11.0**	10.2	7.8	10.6	9.8	8.2	9.9	9.4	5.3
Personal Services & Amusements	**14.4**	14.1	2.1	15.2	14.9	2.0	15.0	14.0	7.1
Business Services	**44.1**	38.6	14.2	47.0	41.3	13.8	46.1	40.6	13.5
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.5**	40.2	3.2	41.8	40.5	3.2	41.8	40.4	3.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**35.4**	33.2	6.6	35.6	33.4	6.6	35.9	34.0	5.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.5**	10.9	5.5	11.7	11.1	5.4	11.7	11.0	6.4
Agricultural Services	**1.4**	1.2	16.7	1.5	1.3	15.4	1.9	1.5	26.7
Government	**145.0**	142.9	1.5	144.3	142.9	1.0	145.8	143.6	1.5
Federal Government	**39.1**	39.4	—0.8	38.8	39.4	—1.5	39.4	39.0	1.0
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.4**	21.9	—2.3	21.5	22.3	—3.6	21.9	22.3	—1.8
Other Federal Government	**17.7**	17.5	1.1	17.3	17.1	1.2	17.5	16.7	4.8
State Government	**39.4**	38.7	1.8	38.8	38.1	1.8	39.5	39.2	0.8
State Education	**21.5**	21.4	0.5	21.2	21.1	0.5	22.0	22.1	—0.5
Other State Government	**17.9**	17.3	3.5	17.6	17.0	3.5	17.5	17.1	2.3
Local Government	**66.5**	64.8	2.6	66.7	65.4	2.0	66.9	65.4	2.3
Local Education	**43.9**	42.5	3.3	43.8	42.4	3.3	43.6	42.3	3.1
Other Local Government	**22.6**	22.3	1.3	22.9	23.0	1.3	23.3	23.2	0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. 1989 (f)	Jan. 1988	% Change	Dec. 1988 (p)	Nov. 1988 (r)	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	June 1988	May 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,706.0	1,686.0	1.2	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,695.0	1,693.0	1,691.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,103.8	1,090.8	1.2	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.6	1,095.4	1,094.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	778.1	767.2	1.4	782.6	776.1	762.7	753.7	745.8	743.8	755.7	756.8
Participation Rate	70.5	70.3	—	71.0	70.5	69.3	68.6	68.0	67.8	69.0	69.2
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	743.1	722.9	2.8	746.2	738.9	726.8	718.6	710.5	708.2	719.0	719.0
Employment Ratio[3]	67.3	66.3	—	67.7	67.1	66.1	65.4	64.8	64.6	65.6	65.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	35.0	44.3	—21.0	36.4	37.2	35.9	35.2	35.3	35.6	36.7	37.9
Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.8	—	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	326.6	323.7	0.9	319.9	322.3	337.2	344.9	351.5	352.8	339.6	337.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	133.6	130.8	2.1	137.6	137.4	137.4	136.6	135.0	138.6	137.5	135.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	667.3	645.1	3.4	670.6	668.8	665.1	663.9	656.7	655.3	655.5	653.4
Mining	7.8	8.1	—4.2	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.5
Contract Construction	24.0	24.4	—1.5	25.5	25.3	24.5	24.5	23.6	24.0	25.1	25.2
Manufacturing	100.4	96.1	4.4	100.3	99.3	98.2	98.3	97.7	97.1	96.6	96.5
Durable Goods	66.3	64.3	3.1	66.9	66.4	65.6	65.5	64.8	64.5	64.3	64.6
Nondurable Goods	34.1	31.8	7.1	33.3	33.0	32.6	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.3	31.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.1	38.3	4.9	40.6	40.5	40.3	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.4	38.8
Trade	157.5	152.8	3.1	156.9	156.6	156.1	156.9	154.4	154.0	153.6	153.8
Wholesale	35.4	34.7	1.9	35.2	35.0	34.8	34.6	34.3	34.5	34.6	34.8
Retail	122.1	118.1	3.4	121.7	121.5	121.2	122.3	120.1	119.5	119.0	119.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.0	33.7	—2.2	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.8	34.1	33.4	33.4
Services	159.7	149.0	7.2	163.2	162.3	161.6	159.9	159.2	157.8	156.7	156.0
Government	144.8	142.7	1.5	143.5	144.2	143.4	143.1	140.5	140.4	142.0	141.3
Federal	39.6	39.9	—0.7	39.4	40.1	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1
State	38.7	38.0	1.8	38.3	38.2	38.0	38.3	39.1	38.9	37.1	36.9
Local	66.5	64.8	2.6	65.9	65.9	65.5	65.5	62.4	62.5	65.9	65.2

[1] Figures represent estimated trends, they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Dec. 1988(p)	% Change from Dec. '87	% Distribution	Dec. 1988(p)	% Change from Dec. '87	% Distribution	Dec. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	380.3	3.7	100.0	297.8	2.8	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.4	—5.1	1.9	0.7	16.7	0.2	6.2	76.5
Contract Construction	21.9	—3.9	5.8	3.0	20.0	1.0	19.1	76.7
Manufacturing	68.8	3.5	18.1	31.6	6.4	10.6	64.9	64.6
Durable Goods	48.0	2.1	12.6	18.7	5.6	6.3	41.7	62.5
Nondurable Goods	20.8	6.7	5.5	12.9	7.5	4.3	23.2	68.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.0	1.8	7.4	13.0	12.1	4.4	30.6	74.6
Total Trade	90.4	12.0	23.8	72.7	—6.4	24.4	142.6	87.6
Wholesale Trade	24.3	12.0	6.4	11.1	—14.6	3.7	29.2	82.5
Retail Trade	66.1	12.0	17.4	61.6	—4.8	20.7	113.6	89.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.1	—5.1	3.4	19.8	0.0	6.6	26.0	79.0
Services	76.7	4.6	20.2	86.7	9.6	29.1	123.1	75.3
Total Government	74.0	—0.3	19.5	70.3	2.3	23.6	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.2	—2.9	6.1	15.6	0.6	5.2	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.4	—2.5	4.0	6.1	—6.2	2.0	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.8	—3.7	2.1	9.5	5.6	3.2	NA	NA
State Government	19.2	9.1	5.0	19.6	—4.4	6.6	NA	NA
State Education	13.2	10.9	3.5	8.0	—13.0	2.7	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.0	5.3	1.6	11.6	2.7	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	31.6	—3.4	8.3	35.1	7.3	11.8	NA	NA
Local Education	16.6	—6.2	4.4	27.2	10.1	9.1	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.0	—0.0	3.9	7.9	—1.2	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Jan. 1989(f)	Jan. 1988	% Chg.	Dec. 1988(p)	Nov. 1988(r)	Jan. 1989(f)	Jan. 1988	% Chg.	Dec. 1988(p)	Nov. 1988(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	501.7	504.4	—0.5	514.1	512.8	105.1	98.9	6.3	110.0	108.9
Employed Persons	478.6	473.0	1.2	492.4	488.4	100.4	92.6	8.4	104.2	104.5
Unemployed	23.1	31.4	—26.4	21.7	24.4	4.7	6.3	—25.4	5.8	4.4
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	6.2	—	4.2	4.8	4.5	6.3	—	5.3	4.0
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	454.3	439.8	3.3	467.3	466.8	80.9	77.1	4.9	84.0	83.9
Mining	2.4	2.6	—7.7	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	14.6	15.2	—3.9	17.4	18.6	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.3	2.4
Manufacturing	64.1	61.6	4.1	64.7	64.7	12.8	12.0	6.7	13.2	13.1
Durable Goods	43.3	41.8	3.6	43.9	43.9	8.3	8.0	3.8	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	20.8	19.8	5.1	20.8	20.8	4.5	4.0	12.5	4.5	4.4
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	30.1	28.7	4.9	31.3	30.9	2.8	2.6	7.7	3.2	3.2
Total Trade	112.7	109.5	2.9	118.9	116.7	17.2	16.7	3.0	18.2	18.1
Wholesale Trade	29.0	28.7	1.0	29.4	29.1	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.7
Retail Trade	83.7	80.8	3.6	89.5	87.6	14.6	14.1	3.5	15.5	15.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.0	27.5	—1.8	27.1	27.1	2.1	2.2	—4.5	2.2	2.2
Services	108.3	100.9	7.3	111.7	111.2	30.2	28.2	7.1	31.0	31.0
Total Government	95.1	93.8	1.4	93.7	95.2	13.8	13.4	3.0	13.9	13.9

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Jan.'89(f)	Dec.'88(p)	Nov. '88(r)	Jan.'88	Jan.'89(f)	Jan.'88	% Change	Jan.'89(f)	Jan.'88	% Change
State Total	5.1	4.7	4.9	6.7	765,920	757,820	1.1	658,800	636,740	3.5
Bear River	3.7	3.7	4.9	4.8	48,880	46,080	6.1	41,210	39,780	3.6
Box Elder	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.6	18,250	16,970	7.5	16,080	15,700	2.4
Cache	3.7	3.5	5.4	5.0	29,900	28,500	4.9	24,800	23,800	4.2
Rich	3.0	2.7	11.8	5.5	730	610	19.7	330	280	17.9
Wasatch Front	4.6	4.2	4.8	6.3	514,450	516,960	—0.5	465,420	450,660	3.3
North	5.4	4.9	5.4	6.7	153,610	153,900	—0.2	115,010	111,100	3.5
Davis	4.5	4.1	4.7	5.4	77,580	77,430	0.2	51,780	50,040	3.5
Morgan	9.0	9.4	8.1	7.7	1,640	1,590	3.1	890	880	1.1
Weber	6.2	5.7	6.1	7.9	74,390	74,880	—0.7	62,340	60,180	3.6
South	4.3	4.0	4.5	6.1	360,840	363,060	—0.6	350,410	339,560	3.2
Salt Lake	4.3	3.9	4.5	6.0	349,730	352,080	—0.7	340,290	329,570	3.3
Tooele	4.8	4.6	5.2	7.3	11,110	10,980	1.2	10,120	9,990	1.3
Mountainlands	4.7	5.3	4.3	6.5	118,210	111,790	5.7	90,870	87,030	4.4
Summit	4.0	4.6	6.4	6.0	8,840	8,760	0.9	7,980	7,950	0.4
Utah	4.5	5.3	4.0	6.3	105,110	98,890	6.3	80,790	77,060	4.8
Wasatch	11.0	7.5	8.2	12.8	4,260	4,410	2.9	2,100	2,020	4.0
Central	11.0	8.0	5.9	12.9	21,420	20,880	2.6	13,810	13,110	5.3
Juab	11.5	11.5	7.4	15.6	2,050	1,860	10.2	1,570	1,520	3.3
Millard	5.9	5.4	5.3	8.0	5,030	5,770	—12.8	3,090	3,000	3.0
Piute	7.7	7.5	11.0	16.7	350	420	—16.7	180	180	0.0
Sanpete	18.9	11.0	6.4	20.5	6,530	5,920	10.3	3,700	3,280	12.8
Sevier	7.2	5.7	5.0	9.1	6,330	6,070	4.3	4,860	4,710	3.2
Wayne	9.8	8.3	7.1	13.9	1,130	840	34.5	410	420	—2.4
Southwestern	6.2	4.8	5.2	7.0	31,000	29,590	4.8	21,870	21,050	3.9
Beaver	6.4	4.9	4.4	6.5	1,990	2,170	—8.3	1,240	1,200	3.3
Garfield	17.5	13.4	10.5	22.3	1,400	1,400	0.0	1,150	1,110	3.6
Iron	5.0	4.1	4.4	5.6	8,750	8,480	3.2	6,800	6,580	3.3
Kane	13.7	9.9	6.4	13.7	2,240	2,160	3.7	1,190	1,140	4.4
Washington	4.8	3.8	5.0	5.5	16,620	15,380	8.1	11,490	11,020	4.3
Uintah Basin	10.6	8.3	8.4	12.0	13,570	14,140	—4.0	10,160	9,960	2.0
Daggett	8.5	1.9	2.0	2.6	320	350	—8.6	230	220	4.5
Duchesne	11.9	9.1	9.2	15.0	4,740	5,570	—14.9	3,500	3,440	1.7
Uintah	10.0	8.1	8.2	10.4	8,510	8,220	3.5	6,430	6,300	2.1
Southeastern	10.1	8.0	8.1	11.4	18,420	18,440	—0.1	15,490	15,180	2.0
Carbon	8.7	7.5	8.2	8.8	8,420	8,470	—0.6	7,290	7,150	2.0
Emery	11.0	7.5	6.9	14.6	3,570	3,790	—5.8	3,400	3,350	1.5
Grand	15.3	11.5	10.3	14.9	2,600	2,590	0.4	1,780	1,730	2.9
San Juan	8.7	6.9	7.3	11.8	3,830	3,590	6.7	3,020	2,950	2.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1987
MINING	$459.90	$471.58	$516.18	42.6	40.9	42.3	$11.50	$11.53	$12.25
MANUFACTURING	413.00	409.77	408.59	41.3	41.1	40.9	10.00	9.97	9.99
Durable Goods	418.91	417.00	415.52	41.6	41.7	41.1	10.07	10.00	10.11
Nondurable Goods	398.12	391.64	390.67	40.5	39.6	40.4	9.83	9.89	9.67
TRADE	231.31	224.55	245.23	30.8	30.1	31.2	7.51	7.46	7.86
Wholesale Trade	398.24	391.72	422.08	38.0	37.2	39.3	10.48	10.53	10.74
Retail Trade	178.41	170.97	188.47	28.5	27.8	28.6	6.26	6.15	6.59
AVERAGE	283.92	278.22	293.42	33.8	33.2	34.0	8.40	8.38	8.63

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1988	Dec. 1987
MINING	$599.23	$539.78	$635.91	41.7	39.4	45.1	$14.37	$13.70	$14.10
Metal Mining	532.66	535.39	556.61	43.2	42.9	41.2	12.33	12.48	13.51
Bituminous Coal Mining	690.69	575.76	791.54	38.5	33.3	47.2	17.94	17.29	16.77
MANUFACTURING	415.34	416.12	408.63	40.8	41.2	40.7	10.18	10.10	10.04
Durable Goods	436.60	437.02	428.49	41.6	41.9	41.4	10.50	10.43	10.35
Primary Metal Industries	557.09	560.29	624.70	43.9	43.4	45.4	12.69	12.91	13.76
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	412.41	423.16	409.50	41.7	42.7	42.0	9.89	9.91	9.75
Transportation Equipment	598.84	601.37	575.52	43.3	43.8	43.6	13.83	13.73	13.20
Nondurable Goods	376.49	378.80	369.42	39.3	40.0	39.3	9.58	9.47	9.40
Food & Kindred Products	385.93	375.24	339.30	41.1	41.1	37.7	9.39	9.13	9.00
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	502.24	483.20	514.23	40.7	40.2	40.3	12.34	12.02	12.76
TRADE	214.90	205.72	225.34	30.7	29.6	30.7	7.00	6.95	7.34
Wholesale Trade	382.13	375.81	406.62	37.5	36.7	38.8	10.19	10.24	10.48
Retail Trade	172.55	161.80	176.70	29.0	27.8	28.5	5.95	5.82	6.20
Food Stores	160.25	150.16	209.38	27.3	25.8	29.0	5.87	5.82	7.22
Other Retail	217.22	195.31	196.56	34.1	31.2	31.4	6.37	6.26	6.26
AVERAGE	286.78	292.92	293.60	34.1	34.1	34.1	8.41	8.59	8.61

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Jan. '89	Preliminary Dec. '88	Final Nov. '88	Final Jan. '88	Final Dec. '87	Final Nov. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	12,094	9,840	10,709	8,673	7,065	7,689
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	19,334	18,641	20,876	13,289	12,813	14,349
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	31,428	24,481	31,586	21,972	19,878	22,038
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,570	7,418	8,665	9,913	6,957	8,127
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	11,302	10,174	11,929	7,798	7,020	8,161
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,238	1,858	1,766	2,066	2,013	1,646
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	13,883	9,837	7,928	15,851	11,254	9,174
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.24	1.58	1.37	2.69	1.87	1.51
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$7,500,000	$5,108,180	$4,622,416	$7,744,301	$6,977,143	$4,697,081

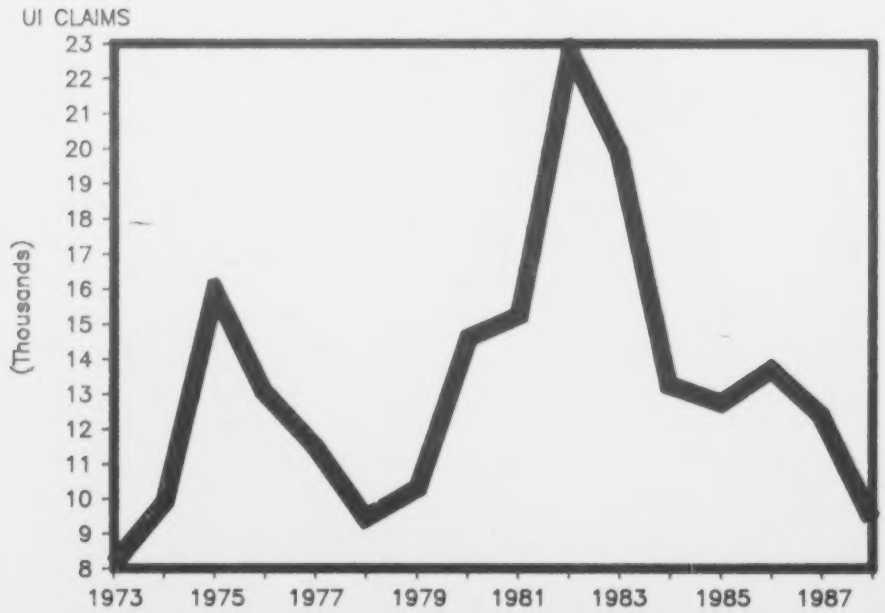
Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Dec. '88	Nov. '88	Oct. '88	Dec. '87	From Last Month	Dec. '87 to Dec. '88	Nov. '87 to Nov. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**120.5**	**120.3**	**120.2**	**115.4**	**0.2**	**4.4**	**4.2**
Food and Beverages	**120.6**	120.2	120.3	114.8	0.3	5.1	5.2
Food at Home	**119.1**	118.7	119.0	112.8	0.3	5.6	5.9
Housing	**120.2**	119.9	119.0	115.6	0.3	4.0	3.8
Rent Residential	**130.1**	129.8	129.4	125.6	0.2	3.6	4.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**105.0**	104.3	105.4	102.0	0.7	2.9	1.9
Medical Care	**142.3**	141.8	141.2	133.1	0.4	6.9	6.8
Apparel and Upkeep	**118.0**	119.9	120.7	112.7	—1.6	4.7	3.9
Transportation	**110.8**	110.7	110.0	107.6	0.1	3.0	2.7
Gasoline	**80.3**	81.4	81.6	81.8	—1.4	—1.8	—2.0
Energy[3]	**88.7**	88.9	89.9	88.3	—0.2	0.5	—0.1
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**119.2**	119.0	118.9	114.2	0.2	4.4	4.1
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.830**	**$.831**	**$.832**	**$.866**	**—0.1**	**—4.2**	**—4.2**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	109.0	108.3	108.2	104.1	0.6	4.7	3.9
Finished Goods	110.0	109.7	109.3	105.8	0.3	4.0	3.2
Intermediate Materials	109.5	109.0	108.6	103.6	0.5	5.7	5.4
Crude Materials	97.0	94.0	95.8	94.4	3.2	2.8	—0.7

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IN UTAH 1973 TO 1988



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